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AGRICULTURE

1986

ILLINOIS COMMERCIAL SPRAY SCHEDULE

Apples, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Plums,
Pears, and Cherries

D. B. Meador, Extension Specialist in Horticulture
 Roscoe Randell, Extension Specialist in Entomology
 Stephen M. Ries, Associate Professor of Plant Pathology
 Malcolm C. Shurtleff, Extension Specialist in Plant Pathology

**Converting Chemical Rates from Amount
per 100 Gallons to Amount per Acre**

Chemical rates in this circular are given in amounts per 100 gallons for either handgun application or dilute air-blast application. For dilute air-blast application, adjust sprayers to wet the foliage **WITHOUT** runoff or drip. Run-off or drip wastes chemicals. Dilute air-blast spray is usually in the range of 200 to 400 gallons per acre, depending on the height and width of the trees (canopy volume).

Chemical rates per acre would be 2 to 4 times the dilute rate per 100 gallons.

Low Volume Sprays

Many growers successfully reduce the volume of spray applied per acre by using less water to apply the same amount of chemical per acre. Chemical rates per acre are useful in determining the proper concentration for low volume sprayers.

The following table gives suggestions for low volume sprays.

	Small trees	Medium trees	Large trees
Chemical dilute rate/100 gal. (units)	1	1	1
Gallons/acre dilute	200	300	400
Chemical rate/acre (units)	2	3	4
Chemical rate (units)/100 gal.			
when sprayer applies 150 gal./A	1½	2	3
when sprayer applies 100 gal./A	2	3	4
when sprayer applies 75 gal./A	3	4½	6
when sprayer applies 50 gal./A	4	6	8
when sprayer applies 25 gal./A	8	12	16

Example 1: Chemical rate is 1 lb./100 gal. dilute. Sprayer applies 50 gal./A. The amount of chemical per 100 gal. is 4 lb. for small trees; 6 lb. for medium trees; and 8 lb. for large trees: 100 gal. sprays 2 acres.

Example 2: Chemical rate is 2 lb./100 gal. dilute. Sprayer applies 25 gal./A. The amount of chemical for 300 gal. is 48 lb. for small trees; 96 lb. for large trees: 300 gal. sprays 12 acres.

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SUPPLEMENT TO CIRCULAR 1151

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
 IN COOPERATION WITH THE ILLINOIS NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension Work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. WILLIAM R. OSCHWALD, Director, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. The Illinois Cooperative Extension Service provides equal opportunities in programs and employment.

APPLES

APPLICATION AND PURPOSE

MATERIALS, RATE PER
100 GALLONS OF WATER
FOR DILUTE SPRAYS

SPECIAL SUGGESTIONS

DORMANT TO GREEN TIP

Scale insects, aphids, and
red mites

SUPERIOR OIL, 2 gal.

Thorough coverage is the most important factor. Varieties susceptible to powdery mildew should be sprayed in dormancy so that a mildewicide can be used in 1/2-inch stage. When applied during the delayed dormant to 1/2-inch green stage, 1 pt. of Lorsban 4E added to superior oil aids in control of San Jose scale.

Scab

DIFOLATAN 4F, 3 qt. or 5 qt.

Application at the 5-qt. rate during silver tip but before 1/4-inch green should control scab until calyx (or about 6 weeks, depending on rainfall). Difolatan will not control mildew or the rust diseases; therefore, these diseases on susceptible varieties will need additional control measures beginning at pink bud. On these cultivars the 3-qt. rate or an alternate fungicide (see green tip) is suggested. Application later than 1/4-inch green tip will produce severe leaf injury.

Fire blight, black rot,
and blotch

COPPER SULFATE, 4 lb., or
8-8-100 BORDEAUX

Mostly for varieties susceptible to fire blight. Use the copper sulfate during dormancy; the bordeaux-oil is best at silver tip. Difolatan and bordeaux are compatible with superior oil at this time of year. Do not apply oil after a Difolatan spray.

Collar rot

METALAXYL 2E (Ridomil), 2 qt.

Apply two quarts per free trunk.

GREEN TIP THROUGH TIGHT CLUSTER

Aphids

Systemic phosphate insecticide

— plus —

DODINE 65W (Cyrex), 3/8 to 1/2 lb.

Pests tolerant to currently used pesticides are appearing. Therefore we recommend alternating pesticides during the spray program and using labelled pesticide mixes.

Scab, powdery mildew

— or —

DODINE 65W (Cyrex), 1/4 lb., and
Microfine wettable SULFUR, 5 lb.

On varieties susceptible to powdery mildew use Dikar, benomyl-captan, or include sulfur with dodine. It is important to provide trees with protective fungicides at 7- to 10-day intervals throughout this period. Scab and mildew control must begin at green tip.

DIKAR, 2 lb., and
TRITON B1956, 3 oz.

Wetting agents increase the effectiveness of Dikar against powdery mildew.

— or —

BENOMYL 50W (Benlate), 2 to 3 oz., or
THIOPHANATE-METHYL 70W
(Topsin M), 2 to 3 oz.,
and
CAPTAN 50W, 1 lb.

Use 2 oz. of benomyl for normal conditions and 3 oz. during severe scab pressure to deactivate scab. Never use benomyl alone. When benomyl is applied to deactivate scab lesions, combine it with protectant fungicides. Topsin M (thiophanate-methyl) can be substituted for benomyl. Topsin M is formulated as a wettable powder and will control the same diseases as benomyl.

— or —

TRIFORINE 18EC (Funginex), 1 pt.

The "kick-back" action of triforine and triadimefon lasts up to 96 hours, with triforine recommended for scab, triadimefon for rust and mildew. Depending on the disease(s) you are trying to control, we recommend that you combine these materials with protectant chemicals such as captan, mancozeb, or mildewicide materials.

— or —

TRIADIMEFON 50W (Bayleton), 1 oz.

— plus —

CAPTAN 50W, 1 lb.

— or —

MANCOZEB 80W, 1 lb.

PINK BUD

Scab, powdery mildew,
cedar-apple rust

DIKAR, 2 lb., and
TRITON B1956, 3 oz.

If the 3-qt. rate of Difolatan was used, now is the time to apply additional scab sprays.

— or —

BENOMYL 50W (Benlate), 2 to 3 oz., or
THIOPHANATE-METHYL 70W
(Topsin M), 2 to 3 oz.,
and
MANCOZEB 80W, 12 oz., or

Rust control must start in this spray. Mancozeb (Manzate 200, Dithane M-45), Polyram, zineb, and ferbam are all good rust fungicides. Ferbam may affect fruit finish of Golden Delicious if used after calyx.

PINK BUD (continued)

MATERIALS, RATE PER
100 GALLONS OF WATER
FOR DILUTE SPRAYS

POLYRAM 80W, 12 oz.

— or —

DODINE 65W (Cyprex), ¼ lb., and
Microfine wettable SULFUR, 5 lb., and
a rust fungicide

— or —

TRIADIMEFON 50W (Bayleton)

Curculio, leaf roller

AZINPHOSMETHYL 50W (Guthion),
½ lb.

Triadimefon, a new product, is a very effective eradicator against both rust and mildew diseases. If infection has occurred and trees have been poorly protected, we recommend triadimefon combined with a protectant rust or mildew fungicide. Only necessary if curculio or leaf roller is severe or if other chewing insects are present. If fruit dimpling caused by tarnished plant bug is a problem, use a carbamate insecticide such as methomyl or Sevin. Pydrin or permethrin is effective in the pink bud stage. The control of white apple leaf hoppers and leaf miners is most effective at petal-fall.

For fertilizing

SOLUBOR, 1 lb.

This prevents a deficiency of boron, which affects pollen germination. If ground applications of boron are made, eliminate foliar application. See Circular 1151.

EARLY BLOOM**Fire blight**

STREPTOMYCIN, 50 or 100 ppm

On susceptible varieties start streptomycin at pink. Continue at 3-day intervals through bloom. Above 65° F. use 50 ppm; below 65° F., or when mixed with fungicides, use 100 ppm. Streptomycin uptake is enhanced by applying it as a dilute spray and by using spreader activators, such as glyodin, Regulaid, or glycerin, at 1 to 2 pints per 100 gal. Resistance to streptomycin is suspected in southwestern Illinois. Spray at recommended rates until petal-fall.

Scab, powdery mildew, and cedar-apple rust

Same as for PINK BUD

Fungicide applications are not recommended at full bloom as many injure pollen and may interfere with fruit set. During prolonged bloom, however, scab, mildew, and cedar-apple rust must be controlled. When simultaneous application of a fungicide and streptomycin is necessary, benomyl, captan, or glyodin should be used. Rust diseases have been extremely severe for the past few years. Maintain a strict schedule from pink bud to third cover.

CALYX AND FIRST COVER**Codling moth, leaf roller, curculio, aphids**

PHOSMET 50W (Imidan), 1½ lb., or
AZINPHOSMETHYL 50W (Guthion),
½ lb.

— plus either —

POLYRAM 80W, 2 lb.

— or —

DIKAR, 2 lb., and
TRITON B1956, 3 oz.

BENOMYL 50W (Benlate), 2 or 3 oz.,
and

MANCOZEB 80W, 12 oz., or
POLYRAM 80W, 12 oz.

STREPTOMYCIN, 100 ppm

Apply calyx spray when ¾ of the petals have fallen, and first cover, 7 to 10 days later. Imidan may be weak for leaf roller control. For leaf hopper and leaf miner control, apply a phosphate insecticide such as Lorsban that has had little or no past usage in the orchard or use a carbamate insecticide such as methomyl or Pydrin at a low dosage. Sevin and Vydate may thin fruit. Methomyl is safest on predatory mites. Vydate will also kill mites and leaf miners.

If the 5-qt. rate of Difolatan was used earlier, scab control fungicides must now be applied.

Since Polyram will not control powdery mildew, choose another fungicide on mildew-susceptible varieties or combine a mildewicide (benomyl, sulfur, or dinocap (Karathane)) with Polyram. Thiophanate-methyl can be substituted for benomyl.

If quince rust has been a problem and the weather is wet, increase the rust fungicide to the full label rate.

Control blight in secondary bloom on susceptible varieties. The use of streptomycin after bloom for twig blight control is of limited value and is not recommended.

Fire blight

CALYX AND FIRST COVER (continued)

For thinning See Circular 1151.

For fertilizing

SOLUBOR, 1 lb.

UREA (45 percent N), 2 to 5 lb.

Summer varieties are best thinned at petal-fall. Fall and winter varieties are best thinned according to fruit size, preferably when king fruit is 10 to 11 millimeters in diameter.

Add to the calyx spray if there is no ground application of boron. See Circular 1151. Use as needed in the first and third cover sprays. Do not use on Golden Delicious.

COVER SPRAYS (remainder of the season)

All insects, diseases, and mites

AZINPHOSMETHYL 50W (Guthion),
5/8 lb.

— plus either —

POLYRAM 80W, 1 1/2 lb.

— or —

DIKAR, 2 lb., and

TRITON B1956, 3 oz.

— or —

BENOMYL 50W (Benlate), 2 oz., and

CAPTAN 50W, 1 lb.

— or —

CAPTAN 50W, 1 lb., and

ZINEB 75W, 1 lb.

Bitter pit and Jonathan spot

CALCIUM CHLORIDE, 2 lb. or 3 lb.

Add the calcium chloride last when preparing sprays. See Circular 1151.

GROWTH REGULATOR SPRAYS

To increase "typeness" of Red Delicious

PROMOLIN, 1-1 1/2 pt.

To increase red color of Jonathan, McIntosh

ALAR, 1/2 to 1 lb. and

PROMOLIN, 1 pt.

To delay harvest, increase firmness and color

ALAR, 1/2 to 1 lb.

To advance harvest

ETHREL, 1 pint, and
NAA, 10 ppm, and
2,4,5-TP, 10 ppm

To prevent preharvest drop

See Circular 1151.

Apply 100 gal. of solution per acre when the kings are in full bloom or split the application, making one application at half rate when the kings are in full bloom plus another at half rate at petal-fall. The split application is preferred.

Apply 100 gal. of solution per acre 60 to 85 days before normal harvest date.

Apply Alar 60 to 85 days before normal ripening date to McIntosh, Jonathan, and later varieties. On summer varieties, apply Alar 15 to 25 days after bloom.

Apply one to two weeks before desired harvest date to Jonathan and spur-type Red Delicious. Apply as a dilute spray with thorough coverage. Stop-drop materials must be applied with Ethrel. Works well on apples previously treated with Alar.

Alar applied to delay harvest acts as a stop-drop preventative. NAA and 2,4,5-TP may be applied when apples start to drop.

PEACHES, NECTARINES, APRICOTS

DORMANT

Scale insects, red mites, leaf curl

SUPERIOR OIL, 2 gal., and
6-6-100 BORDEAUX

— or —

FERBAM 76W, 2 lb.

— or —

BRAVO 500, 1 1/2-2 pt.

The oil controls scale and mites; the fungicide prevents the development of leaf curl. Thorough coverage in the fall or BEFORE buds start to swell in the spring is critically important for control of leaf curl.

Dichlorone 50W, 1 lb., is also effective against leaf curl, but it is not compatible with oil.

Bravo is not compatible with spray oils. Do not apply oil after a Bravo spray.

APPLICATION AND PURPOSE

PINK BUD

Tarnished plant bug,
curculio, oriental fruit moth

AZINPHOSMETHYL 50W (Guthion),
5/8 lb., or
CARBARYL 50W (Sevin), 2 lb., or
METHOMYL L (Lannate, Nudrin), 1 1/2 pt.

Apply when buds show pink. Must not be applied when any blossoms are open, as this will kill honey bees. Azinphosmethyl is best for curculio. Pydrin or permethrin is good for control of tarnished plant bug and stink bug.

EARLY TO FULL BLOOM

Brown rot blossom blight

BENOMYL 50W (Benlate), 4 oz., or
THIOPHANATE-METHYL 70W (Topsin
M), 4 oz., plus
CAPTAN 50W, 1 lb.

Try to make two applications, one in early bloom and one in full bloom. Do not use insecticides after first blossoms open.

— or —
BRAVO 500, 1 1/2 to 2 pt.

Thiophanate-methyl 70W (Topsin M) is a relatively new fungicide in Illinois. Its spectrum of activity is identical to that of benomyl and it therefore should be used with the same precautions as benomyl (see below).

— or —
Microfine wettable SULFUR, 3 lb., and
DICHLONE 50W (Phygon), 1/4 lb.

Fungi tolerant to currently used fungicides (benomyl and thiophanate-methyl) are appearing. We therefore recommend alternating fungicides in the spray program and using suggested fungicide mixes. Never use benomyl or thiophanate-methyl alone or in combination with each other. Always combine them with protectant fungicides.

ROVRAL 50W, 1/4 to 1/2 lb.
— or —
FUNGINEX 18EC, 3/4-1 pt.

PETAL-FALL THROUGH COVER SPRAYS

Curculio, oriental fruit moth,
stink bugs, red-banded leaf
roller, and catfacing insects
Brown rot and peach scab

AZINPHOSMETHYL 50W (Guthion),
5/8 lb., or
PHOSMET 50W (Imidan), 1 1/2 lb.
— plus —
Microfine wettable SULFUR, 6 lb.

Parathion and diazinon are alternative insecticides and are especially effective against San Jose scale. For terrapin scale control, either add Systox to the regular spray when needed or use diazinon.

Where peach scab has been a problem, use sulfur, benomyl, thiophanate-methyl, or Bravo (chlorothalonil). Discontinue using Bravo at shuck-split, and substitute another scab control fungicide until 40 days before harvest.

A complete application is needed about every 14 days through this period. Normally, insecticides are not used after the first 2nd-brood curculio spray. Watch harvest restrictions. See borer control section.

Bacterial spot

MYCOSHIELD 17W, 150 ppm
— or —

Mycoshield (oxytetracycline) should be applied on a strict 7-day schedule beginning at shuck-split and continuing until 3 weeks before harvest.

CAPTAN 50W, 1 lb., and
DODINE 65W (Cyprex), 1/2 lb.

When warm, rainy weather prevails during early to mid-summer, bacterial spot may become serious. The combination of captan and dodine added to the cover sprays may help alleviate the problem.

To advance harvest

ALAR, 1 1/2-2 lb.

Apply as a dilute spray with full coverage just before pit hardening, when the peaches loosen and can be mechanically thinned. Alar advances harvest 3 to 5 days and promotes uniform ripening.

PREHARVEST AND POSTHARVEST FUNGICIDES

Brown rot

BENOMYL 50W (Benlate), 4 oz., or
THIOPHANATE-METHYL 70W (Topsin
M), 8 oz., plus
CAPTAN 50W, 1 lb.

— or —

TRIFORINE 18EC (Funginex), $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 pt.

— or —

CAPTAN 50W, 2 lb., plus
BOTRAN 50W, 2 lb.

— or —

ROVRAL 50W, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Brown rot becomes increasingly important as fruit begins to ripen; therefore, begin a 7-day spray schedule starting 4 weeks prior to harvest. Benomyl, captan, Funginex, dichlone, and sulfur all control this disease. During hot weather, sulfur applied just before harvest may reduce fruit finish. Alternate fungicides and observe harvest restrictions.

Do not use more than three applications of Funginex to control fruit rot.

Botran is specific for *Rhizopus* rot and is best added to the hydrocooler water as a postharvest dip.

Rovral is excellent for brown rot and *Rhizopus* rot control.

BORER CONTROL

Peach borer, lesser peach
borer, American plum borer

ENDOSULFAN 50W (Thiodan) $1\frac{1}{2}$
lb., or
AZINPHOSMETHYL 50W (Guthion),
 $\frac{5}{8}$ lb., or
CHLORPYRIFOS 4E (Lorsban), $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 pt.

Make two to four applications but adhere to harvest restrictions on the different varieties. July and August are the critical months. Thorough coverage of all wounds and gummy areas of all major branches is essential. This spray must be applied with a hand gun instead of the mist-blower type sprayer. Chlorpyrifos (Lorsban) should be applied to peach tree trunks up to scaffold limbs.

PLUMS

DELAYED DORMANT

Scale insects, red mites,
black knot

SUPERIOR OIL, 2 gal.

Apply before buds begin to open. The oil controls scale and mites. Prune out and burn all black knots during the dormant period.

PETAL-FALL THROUGH SECOND COVER

Curculio, brown rot

AZINPHOSMETHYL 50W (Guthion),
 $\frac{5}{8}$ lb.

— plus —

BENOMYL 50W (Benlate), 4 oz., plus
CAPTAN 50W, 1 lb.

— or —

CAPTAN 50W, 2 lb.

Apply a spray every 10 to 14 days for three times, starting at petal-fall. Add a miticide if needed. For borer control follow the suggestions given under peaches. Alternate fungicides during the spray program.

Dichlone (Phygon, Quintar) will provide excellent control of brown rot blossom blight. Thiophanate-methyl 70W (Topsin M) can be substituted for the benomyl but should be used in combination with captan or dichlone.

ADDITIONAL COVERS

Brown rot

BENOMYL 50W (Benlate), 4 oz., plus
CAPTAN 50W, 1 lb.

— or —

CAPTAN 50W, 2 lb.

Start these sprays about 3 weeks before harvest and apply about every 7 days. Alternate fungicides during the spray program.

PEARS

DELAYED DORMANT

Pear psylla, scale insects,
leaf spot

SUPERIOR OIL, 2 gal., and
FERBAM 76W, 2 lb.

Apply just before buds begin to open.

BLOOM

Fire blight

STREPTOMYCIN, 100 ppm

Three sprays 3 days apart, starting with the first blossoms. May be applied during the day for effective control. Be sure to continue on late blossoms. See early bloom section under apples.

CALYX THROUGH COVER SPRAYS

Codling moth, curculio, leaf
spot, scab

AZINPHOSMETHYL 50W (Guthion),
5/8 lb.
— plus either —
CAPTAN 50W, 1 1/2 lb., or
FERBAM 76W, 1 1/2 lb.

Start calyx spray as soon as the petals have fallen and continue at 12- to 14-day intervals for at least 3 covers. Later, apply azinphosmethyl alone if psylla nymphs are visible on water sprouts.

CHERRIES

DORMANT

Scale insects

SUPERIOR OIL, 2 gal.

Apply before the buds open.

FIRST AND SECOND COVER SPRAYS

Brown rot, cherry leaf spot,
curculio, slugs

AZINPHOSMETHYL 50W (Guthion),
5/8 lb.
— plus either —
CAPTAN 50W, 2 lb.
— or —
WETTABLE SULFUR, 6 lb.
— or —
DICHLONE 50W, 1/2 lb.
— or —
ROVRAL 50W, 1/4 to 1/2 lb.

Start right after the shucks have fallen with the first cover. Apply a second cover spray 10 days later.

ADDITIONAL SPRAYS

Cherry leaf spot

DODINE 65W (Cyprex), 1/2 lb., or
CAPTAN 50W, 2 lb.

Apply immediately after harvest. One or two sprays should be adequate. Spray more if there is evidence of leaf spot.

A phosphate insecticide may be needed if insects attack leaves. Borers should be controlled as suggested for peaches.

See the section on peaches, nectarines, and apricots for suggested borer sprays.

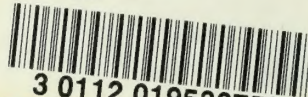
RESTRICTIONS ON PESTICIDES USED ON TREE FRUITS: The following restrictions are those in effect as of December 1, 1985. Growers are urged to follow directions on the manufacturer's current label at all times. When mixing several pesticides in the same tank, use the time restriction with the longest interval.

Pesticide	Number of days between last application and harvest					Pesticide	Number of days between last application and harvest				
	Apples	Pears	Cherries	Peaches	Plums		Apples	Pears	Cherries	Peaches	Plums
Ambush, Pounce (permethrin)	J	14D	...	7	...	Mycoshield (oxyltracycline) .....	...	...	...	21	...
Bayleton	0	...	...	...	...	Omite	7D	7D	...	14C	28C
Benlate (benomyl)	0	0	0	0	0	Oxex .....	...	...	...	7	...
Bordeaux	0	0	0	0	0	Parathion	14	14	14	14	14
Botran .....	...	...	1H	1H	8	Phaltan (folpet)	0	...	...	...	...
Bravo .....	...	...	...	K	...	Phosphamidon	30	...	...	...	...
Captan	0	0	0	0	0	Phygon (dichloro)	1	...	3	7	3
Copper sulfate	0	0	...	...	...	Plictran	14E	14E	...	E	E
Cyrex	7	7	0	...	...	Polyram	30	...	...	...	...
Diazinon	14	14	10	20	10	Pydrin	21F	A	...	14G	...
Difolatan	A	A	...	...	...	Quintar (dichloro)	1	...	B	7	...
Dikar	30	21	...	...	...	Ridomil	L	...	...	...	...
Dithane M-45 (mancozeb)	30	21	...	...	...	Rovral .....	...	...	0	0	...
Ferbam	7	7	0	21	7	Sevin	1	1	1	1	1
Funginex (triforine)	J	...	...	0	...	Streptomycin	50	30	...	...	...
Glyodin	0	0	7	...	...	Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0
Guthion (azinphosmethyl)	15	15	15	21	15	Systox	21	21	...	30	30
Imidan	7	7	7	14	7	Tedion	0,E	0,E	0,C	0,C	0,C
Karathane	21	21	...	45	...	Thiodan .....	...	...	21C	30C	7C
Kelthane	7	7	7	14	7	Thiram (thylate)	0	...	...	7	...
Lannate, Nudrin (methomyl)	8	...	...	4	...	Topsin M	0	...	...	...	...
Lime sulfur	0	0	0	0	...	(thiophanate-methyl)	0	...	1	1	1
Lorsban	28	A	...	14	A	Trithion	30	30	...	...	...
Malathion	3	3	3	7	3	Vendex	14D	14D	...	...	...
Manzate 200 (mancozeb)	30	15	...	...	...	Vydate	14	...	...	...	...
Mesuro .....	...	...	7D	21E	...	Zineb	30	7	...	...	30

- ... Not recommended.
A. Dormant application up until 1/4-inch green.
B. Do not apply when fruit is present — apply prebloom or postharvest.
C. Not more than 2 applications to fruit.
D. Not more than 3 applications to fruit.
E. Not more than 4 applications to fruit.
F. Not more than 2.1 lb. active ingredient per acre per season.
G. Not more than 1.5 lb. active ingredient per acre per season.
H. Can be used as a fruit dip.
J. Do not apply after petal-fall.
K. Do not apply after shuck-split.
L. Apply only to nonbearing apple trees. Fruit should not be harvested.

MITE CONTROL: It is important to avoid using insecticides that are toxic to predatory mites. If phosphate insecticides will kill plant-feeding mites, they will also kill predaceous mites. Miticides, however, may be more selective, and the following miticides can be used without killing predatory mites: DICOVOL (Kelthane), OMITE, OVEX, PLECTRAN, TETRADIFON (Tedion), and VENDEX. The miticide OXYMAL (Vydate) will kill all mites. Some fungicides, such as DIKAR and DINOCAP (Karathane), give mite suppression and allow good predatory mite survival. BENOMYL (Benlate) suppresses both types of mites. Where red mites have been a problem, use oil in the dormant spray.

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